

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATUS NIMIS SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLA" Virg.

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No. 29

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

To the Agricultural Society of Berlin, Worcester co. Md.
[Concluded.]

THE COMMITTEE ON HORSES AND MULES

Have attended to the duty assigned them, and award the following premiums:

To Zadock P. Henry, for the best Mare for general purposes, \$3
To Z. P. Henry, for the best thorough bred Mare, 5
To Josiah Marshall, best pair work Horses, 3

The undersigned take pleasure in noticing other stock that was viewed by them, but not as competitors for premiums. A chestnut bay harness and saddle Horse, 5 yrs. old, owned by John S. Purnell, is over the medium size, not surpassed by any horse in the county for beauty of form and excellence of carriage. A bay Colt, 3 years old, by Z. P. Henry, esq's horse, well grown and of much promise. A pair of colts, one of them a foal of this fall and the other two years old, owned by Thos. Timmons, esq. promising colts. A mare and colt owned by John S. Purnell, esq. the mare of large size, great power and speed for the road, and the colt of extraordinary beauty. A thorough bred Stud owned by C. W. Jacobs, esq. of high pedigree, large size and beautiful form.

HENRY FRANKLIN,
LITTLETON BOWEN,
JOHN TINGLE, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE,

Beg leave to report: Considering the infant state of our society, and this their first exhibition, that their most sanguine expectations were more than realized both as to numbers and quality. Without further comment we proceed forthwith to the discharge of the several yet delicate duties imposed upon us:

Cattle.

To Henry Franklin for the best pair work Oxen, \$5
do do second best do 3
Zadock P. Spence for best Bull, 3
John S. Purnell, best Calf, 3
Curtis W. Jacobs, for second best Bull, 2
Henry Franklin, best milch Cow, 5
Zadock P. Spence, second best do. 3
do do best Heifer 3
James R. S. Purnell, second best do. 2

Sheep.

To Zadock P. Spence, best Buck, 1

Swine.

To Charles A. Oram, for the best bred Sow, 3

James R. S. Purnell, for best litter of Pigs, 3

We must respectfully beg leave to say one word to those to whom premiums were not awarded, that while we were obliged according to our judgment to give them as above, we would beg others not to be discouraged, as the competition in many instances was so great as to make it a matter of difficulty in deciding upon the proper objects for premiums. Mr. Turpin's bull, altho' not equal to that of Mr. Jacobs, we can speak of in the highest terms, being altogether a very superior animal of his age. Also some cattle owned by Mr. Foreman, we can also speak of in the highest terms; and also many others, and we trust that if excelled this time, they will not be discouraged, but persevere, and let this but add a new im-

pulse to their exertions in the great and good cause of agriculture.

W. STURGESS,
D. BONION,
A. MASSEY, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Beg leave to make the following Report:

To C. W. Jacobs, for the best Bushel of Wheat, \$2 00
do do do Oats, 1 00
Mrs. Julia A. Henry, best specimen Sweet Potatoes, 1 00
Isaac Covington, best specimen Irish Potatoes, 50
do do Pumpkins, 50
Miss A. Purnell, best specimen of 10 lbs. Butter, 1 00

LEVI CATHELL,
JOHN W. T. PURNELL,
THOMAS TIMMONS, } Committee.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Your committee on Agricultural Implements having carefully examined all the articles presented for premiums, beg leave to offer the following report:

To Edwin Foreman, esq. for the best Harrow, \$3 00
C. W. Jacobs, esq. for the second best do. 1 50

Other articles were exhibited, but no premiums being offered by the society, the Committee decline giving their decision, but would here take the occasion to remark, that they were highly pleased with all the articles presented, and think them well adapted to the several purposes for which they were intended.

GEORGE B. GRAY,
C. E. BULLITT,
T. S. TURPIN, } Committee.

COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

We awarded to Mrs. S. M. Spence, a premium of 50 cents for the best Sugar Beets. Others were presented which were very good, by Littleton Bowen, esq. and Dr. Jas. R. S. Purnell.

Also to Mrs. Thomas Timmons, 50 cents for the best Onions.

To Miss Comfort Ayres, 50 cents for the best Parsnips. Others very good by the Misses Robins of South Point, and Mrs. C. W. Jacobs.

To Miss Comfort Ayres, 50 cents for the best Carrots. To Curtis W. Jacobs, 50 cents for the best Turnips.

To Mrs. Col. Levi Cathell, 50 cents for the best Celery. One other specimen by Mrs. Edwin Forman.

Specimens of Apples were exhibited of different kinds, and very good, by Wm. B. Robins and Isaac Covington, but did not award any premium.

To Mrs. Edwin Forman, 50 cents, for the best Cabbage. Others were presented, very good, by Mrs. Jas. Dirickson.

Flowers.

To Mrs. Dr. Hilery Pitts, 50 cents, for the largest and best Geranium; there were others very fine by Mrs. Cyrus L. Williams, Miss Mary J. Dirickson, Mrs. Sarah Mitchell and others.

To the Misses Spence a Porcelain Vase for the best bouquet of Flowers; there were others in great variety and beauty by Miss Esther H. Purnell, Miss Charlotte Henry, Misses Robins and others.

Your Committee further consider it their duty to notice a variety of articles manufactured by the ladies of this neighborhood, such as Piece Work, Needle Work, &c. which there was no committee appointed to examine or award premiums. We noticed two beautiful Hearth

Rugs, beautifully worked and rich colors with worsted; one by the Misses Spence of this place, the other by the Misses Robins. Also a great variety of Bed Spreads, pieced up in various ways, one by Miss Louisa Spence, which had 3100 squares in it. Also two beautiful pieces of Carpeting, with a great variety of colors, and very rich, one manufactured by Mrs. Rachel Purnell, the other by Mrs. Littleton Bowen. Also a splendid piece of white Flannel, manufactured by Mrs. R. Purnell. Also by the Misses Robins, 2 or 3 pounds of Sewing Silk nearly equal to the Italian, which were manufactured by them from Silk Worms of their own raising. Also two pair of beautiful silk Gloves, manufactured by them from the same kind of silk. Also a pair of Ottomans, and a beautiful pair of Slippers worked by Miss Charlotte Henry.

ISAAC COVINGTON,
JOHN E. H. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM B. ROBINS, } Committee.

Per order of the Society,
S. H. KINGSLEY, Sec'y.

Berlin, Nov. 14th, 1842.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON SWINE,

At the Cattle Show and Fair of the New York Agricultural Society.

The judges of Swine, of the N. York State Agricultural Society, respectfully submit their report:

They have had the great honor of waiting on a great company of those amiable animals, who claim our warmest affections, by all those dear relations which connect the pots and plates of those who desire to live well. The hogs have made Albany the "banner county" of pork. They sent no delegates to the State Convention of stock, they attended in person, and formed one magnificent "mass meeting." Seventy swine were present, and deserved seventy premiums. Probably there has never been a time since the century plant began to grow, nor a place within the Yankee land or western world, where such large quantity or rich quality of the most beloved of all races have ever before been gathered into a party, independent of political distinction.

The judges have had great difficulty in deciding as to the relative merits of the four-footed competitors for prizes. The balance of excellence was often so even, that the weight of a single fibre of Saxony wool, would have turned the scale. If the results of their deliberations shall not prove to be satisfactory to all, they must fall back on the reserved right of consoling themselves by the reflection, that they have examined with care, and have discharged their duty with the earnest desire to do exact justice. The wide separation between the homes of the several members of the committee, and the habitations of the pigs, will prevent any suspicion that the swine have availed themselves of any local partialities, or exerted improper influences.

The first premium of ten dollars for the best boar, was awarded to Gen. Wm. Salisbury, of Leeds, for a beautiful animal of the Berkshire breed.

Mr. John Lossing, of Albany, was entitled to the second premium of eight dollars, for his excellent Berkshire boar. It is possible that this creature might have obtained a majority of the votes of the electors, if he had not manifested some aristocratic feeling by remaining in a box during the exhibition, instead of adopting the democratic principle of equality, by coming into the pens with the people of his race.

The third premium of five dollars is given to Mr. S. Shaw, for his Berkshire boar.

Mr. J. B. Nott, is entitled to a diploma, for his Cheshire boar, whose grandfather was imported from England by Mr. Corning.

It is recommended that very large premiums of praise should be bestowed on other gentlemen. Mr. B. Knowler, of Albany, exhibited a Berkshire boar named "Jim Crow," who could exceed the fame of his illustrious predecessor, in every thing except the facility of jumping and turning about, which he could not do. This, however, was not considered a material defect. So many turn about in these troubled times, that a hog who regards his own dignity, may be excused if he deviates from the fashionable way and stands still. Mr. Knowler should have a diploma. So should Mr. S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, which has been celebrated for the greatness of its inhabitants, on account of his Berkshire. Another diploma should be given to Mr. C. N. Bement, of Albany, for his boar of the improved China stock.

It is requested by the committee, that the thanks of the society should be tendered to Messrs. S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, for enriching the show by the exhibition of his Berkshire boar; to Wm. Kirby, of Guiderland, for bringing a good specimen of the Derbyshire breed; and to Mr. Harmon Bussing of Bethlehem, for a fine Berkshire boar.

Mr. C. N. Bement, whose praise as a successful improver of stock, is in all the pens and styes of the west, exhibited two Neapolitans, who were as destitute of clothing as the famous "no haired horse." The hair of a pig should be short: so should be that of a man. As the poet almost says,

"Man wants but little hair below,
Nor wants that little long."

However well they might flourish in the sunny clime of their nativity, they would need great coats or blankets to protect them against the stern winters of northern regions. They were finely formed, and were said to be peculiarly valuable for delicacy of flesh. The committee were of the opinion, that although they might grace the table of the epicure with a rich repast, that they would bring less profit to the pot of the practical farmer, than pleasure to those who are luxurious in pork.

The representatives of the females of the community of swine, were beautiful, as all the females are, by whatever name they are called.

For breeding sows, the first premium of ten dollars, was awarded to Mr. T. C. Abrahams, of Watervliet. His excellent matron was surrounded by a large and pretty family, only three days old, living witnesses of the ability of the mother to increase the population of the Empire State. The repose of this pleasant domestic circle, was unhappily disturbed by the untimely death of one of the sisters. It is hoped that the last moments of the departed pig, were cheered by the reflection that it perished in promoting the great cause of agriculture.

The second premium was assigned to Mr. Benjamin Gibson, of Albany.

The third premium was given to Mr. Gerrit Middleton, of Albany.

As a testimonial of the excellence of the swine exhibited in this department, the committee recommend that diplomas should be presented to Messrs. C. N. Bement, Jesse Buel, John Lossing, William Landon, and R. Fox, all of Albany; Mr. A. Van Bergen, of Coxsackie; and to Mr. Harmon Bussing, of Bethlehem.

Fifty-seven pigs were in the pens; the census of those who were out of the pens, was not taken. All were of remarkable excellence.

No specific premium was proposed for the young citizens of the commonwealth of swine, by the society. They will afford to their owners, by their present merits and future value, higher rewards than can be measured by any pecuniary recompense in the power of the committee to bestow.

The committee have derived so much gratification from the interviews they have had with these nice little creatures, that they recommend to the society to present a diploma for success in good breeding, to Mr. Gerrit Donaldson, of Bethlehem, Mr. S. R. Schuyler and Mr. A. Schuyler, of Wartervliet, Judge Samuel Cheever and Mr. Gibson, of Albany, for their fine Berkshire pigs; to Mr. Thomas Pemberton, for a pig of the Grass Breed; to Mr. Henry Sloan, of Guiderland, for specimens of the Cheshire and Grass cross; and to Mr. Thomas Beighton, and C. N. Bement for samples of the mingled blood of the China and Mackay stocks.

There were two pigs of Mr. Bement's, which enlisted sympathy and excited admiration. They were left as desolate orphans, at the early age of ten days, by the decease of their venerable maternal parent. Their owner

has since brought them up by hand, and has thus afforded another instance of his handiwork in benefitting the farmer's stock. His good breeding is so well known, that it cannot be doubted these pigs will have a liberal education.

A great mass of facts has been collected, illustrating the comparative merits of the various breeds of swine, and the genealogy and biography of celebrated individuals. It has seemed convenient to communicate the opinions of the judges with that brevity which is demanded by the hurry of an occasion where it is more desirable to see than to hear, and to ask leave hereafter to submit a supplementary statement in relation to topics of general interest to the agriculturist.

In the deliberations of the committee, the chairman has participated slightly. He has conceived it to be his duty to record their decisions accurately, and he regrets that it has not been in his power to report them more fully and perfectly. The matters which have been stated, have been determined by his associates. For the manner in which they have been communicated, he alone must be responsible.

The chairman ventures, without the sanction of the committee, to take the further responsibility of repeating sentiments which have been sanctioned by high authority.

Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig. To live like a pig, is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted by the order of nature, that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next blessing of humanity, the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stock to buy—no bank notes to pay—no indignation meetings to attend—no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, or to have the estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is as unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of morning, by being told day was breaking: "Well," said he, as he turned again to repose, "let Day break, he owes me nothing."

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion, that if a man will not be a man, he had better be a pig.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

Notice of a large Pear tree in Indiana. By the Rev. H. W. Beecher, Indianapolis, Indiana.

We have, in our State, a pear tree so remarkable, that, if you have seen no notice of it, the following may be thought of some value. We heard of it from various gentlemen, and saw some notices in country papers, which interested us in gaining better information. One of our nurserymen being in that part of the State, we requested him to visit and gain exact information. He is an accurate man, and his account may be depended upon.

This tree, one foot above the ground, measures ten feet in circumference, and six and a half feet at nine feet above the ground. The space covered by the branches, from outside to outside, is sixty-nine feet; that is, the circle formed by a line described around the ends of the branches, would be sixty-nine feet in diameter.

In the year 1834 it yielded one hundred and thirty-four bushels of pears; in the year 1839 it produced eighty bushels; and in the year 1840 it produced one hundred and forty bushels. In one other year (but which year the account before me does not state,) it produced one hundred and thirty eight bushels.

This tree grows about ten miles north of Vincennes, Knox Co., Indiana, and is said to have sprung from a seed planted some thirty-five or forty years ago, by a Mrs. Ockletree. The tree is a very rapid grower.

It is perfectly hardy, a constant bearer, and, I need not say, an enormously productive kind. The fruit is about the size of a turkey's egg; rating, as to quality, with about the third grade of desert pears. It is a fall—early fall, pear. The accounts of the time between the planting of the seed and the bearing of this tree, vary from nine to fifteen years. The original owners are dead. We have the fruit growing in our nurseries, near town, and grafts may be sent, should any gentleman in your neighborhood desire it. I regret that the young man did not ascertain the height of the tree. I am, respectfully, yours,

September, 29, 1842.

H. W. BEECHER.
Magazine of Hort.

REMARKS ON AMERICAN WINE, BY JOHN DAVIS.—Mr. John Davis had the honor of offering for exhibition, in the Horticultural Society, at Louisville, on Thursday, the 15th ultimo, a few bottles of his domestic wine, the pure juice of the Catawaba grapes, also the following remarks, to wit:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor of presenting you with a few bottles of my domestic wine. After a long trial of forty or fifty years, by numerous citizens of different parts of the United States, of the best grapes from almost every part of Europe where the vine grows, the European varieties of the vine have been generally abandoned as being unsuited to the climate, and an American variety, equal, if not superior, to the European, and which will grow and stand the climate in almost any part of the United States, has been tested and adopted. The vine from which I make this elegant wine grows in our forest, and was first found on the borders of the Catawba river, North Carolina. It is now satisfactorily proved that we can make as good wine from this grape, as they can in Europe, and more to the same quantity of ground than they can there. I succeeded in making, last year, 1,178 gallons of pure wine from one acre and a half, though I had seven acres planted in vines, all too young to bear last year, except that acre and a half. This is a greater yield than I ever knew in any part of Europe.

"No doubt some of you will think it strange to see wine exhibited on this occasion; but it is stranger that this is the first time this desirable article has been exhibited in this city. There are but few people in this country acquainted with this pure wine; they are certainly better acquainted with the adulterated wine that comes from Europe, or alcohol. Gentlemen, let me tell you that there is as much difference betwixt this pure wine and the adulterated wine and alcohol, as there is between day and night. This wine will promote temperance; alcohol will produce drunkards. This wine will promote health, alcohol causes sickness and disease; alcohol is the human fabrication, while the pure wine is the blessing of God. Some people may think that I extend my remarks too far in saying that pure wine is the blessing of God; but I find in the holy scripture that our Saviour Jesus Christ, when on earth, at the last supper, in the presence of his disciples, took wine and blessed it, and I find in no place where he withdrew his blessing; therefore his blessing remains on the wine. Then Christ handed the wine to his disciples and bade them to take the wine, whenever they met in his name and in remembrance of him, until he came again. Again: Paul in his letter to Timothy recommends wine for the stomach's sake. Again: Christ himself made wine, and he made it at the wedding in order to make them merry; therefore young ladies and gentlemen, I recommend you to follow the rule of Christ, and be sure to have the pure wine at your weddings. Do not be afraid I will not be able to supply you, for I have about 12,000 gallons of the pure wine in my cellar.

"This wine is now offered for sale and will be kept in constant supply, in bottles, at Messrs. Monks and Walker's wine and liquor store, on Main street between Fifth and Sixth streets; and at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, at Lefever's Jefferson Coffee-house.

"One more word in favor of the wine: In Europe, where the vine grows, bread and wine are generally called the staff of life, and well may they be so called. Louis Philip, king of the French, in his last estimation, said that he had seventeen millions of inhabitants in his kingdom making a good living by cultivating grapes and making wine. And if we could have half as many people cultivating grapes in this country, we could buy wine at less than 6½ cents per bottle, and then we would be able to save a number of millions of dollars that go annually from our country to Europe for wine inferior to ours."—*Louisville Journal*.

COAL ASHES.—Great quantities of coal are consumed in this city, and we remember when piles of coal ashes encumbered the lots of our citizens, reckoned a nuisance, to be removed only at considerable expense. Mr. Turner claims to have been the first to establish the character of this article as an improver of the soil. He says:

"On a part of a field which I cultivated in corn I applied putrescent manures; on another part, lying along the side of it, I applied coal ashes. The season, especially the latter part of it, was rather a bad one for corn. About the time of earing, it was attacked with a drought from which the crop suffered severely. But I could but notice the striking difference in the two portions of the field. Where

the manure was applied the blades fired, and the product was indifferent; whereas, where the ashes were put, the corn maintained a vigorous green, even to the lowest blade, and the crop was a heavy one.

"There is also another circumstance which highly recommends the coal ashes as a manure, and that is, that they are not only speedy, but *permanent* in their effects. How long they will last, and still manifest their efficacy, I cannot tell. I can point to places on my farm which were enriched by them ten years ago, and these places are rich still. Every time I plough I bring up portions of these ashes, and they appear as fresh as they were when first applied."

The chief value of this article, however, Mr. Turner conceives to consist in its action as a top-dressing on the grasses. Used in this way, he says it uniformly acts like a charm. He then remarks:

"There is, however, one great drawback to the value of this article, and that is its great weight. When slobbered by the rains of winter, (and most of it is in this condition,) twelve bushels is a good load for an ordinary team. Indeed my mules often suffer very much under their task of three loads per day to the distance of about three miles. Upon the whole, I am so thoroughly convinced of the enriching qualities of coal ashes that, could I find a bed of them on my farm, I should feel myself amply compensated for the want of the richest marl."

We are inclined to believe that the chief value of the article is derived from this very absorbent power of which Mr. Turner complains. It is the charcoal, probably, which, by its great absorbent power, enables the ashes to hold in readiness for future use the valuable gases as they are disengaged from the decomposing manures.—*Southern Planter.*

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT—THE CANADA TRADE.—We find the following paragraph in the Kingston Gazette. It will be seen that an important proposition has been made by the Home Government—a proposition which will, if carried out, have an important bearing upon the wheat and flour trade. The Gazette says:

"The English Government offers to the Province to repeal the imperial duties, levied in England upon wheat imported into England from Canada, if the Provincial Parliament will impose a duty on wheat from the United States. The Provincial Administration has agreed to accept the offer, and propose to fix the duty at about 3s. sterling per quarter or $5\frac{1}{2}$ Cy. per bushel. Supposing the importation from the United States to be about a million of bushels, this offer will add to the Provincial revenue about £370,000 sterling. If it shall only amount to £200,000 it will be an enormous addition to the Provincial revenue, which will no doubt be applied to public works—to the erection of public buildings, in which, as contrasted with those in every great town in the United States, this Province is greatly deficient—and, it is to be hoped, to the erection of schools. To some extent the duty will be a tax upon the inhabitants of the Province, namely, upon so much of the wheat imported as is consumed here. If the duty was merely on wheat, (treating it as Canadian wheat,) when exported, it would amount to the duty levied on Canadian wheat in England, but the amount will be much more; and, as the wheat will be manufactured into flour for exportation, the Province will have the profit of the manufacture. This is the first time that the imperial Government has given up to a colony the duties it thinks proper to impose in England on colonial imports for the regulation of its own trade."

Black Palmer Worm.—We notice in the last New Farmers' Journal, of England, that Wm. Webb has succeeded in effectually destroying this pest, which had taken possession of a field of Swedes turnips. He first tried *smoking* them, without any effect. His next application was dust scattered on the leaves, which threw them upon the ground, but they soon recovered and recommenced their ravages. The plan then adopted, was to take large succulent elder boughs, draw them over the plants, by which they were swept on to the ground, and while in this situation, he sowed *fresh slacked lime* over them, which nearly cleared the field. A subsequent application of the last remedy, effectually vanquished the marauders.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A Venerable Hen.—The *Perthshire Courier* records the demise of a hen aged 35 years, after laying, on a fair calculation, 9000 eggs.

HANDLING STOCK.

There are a great many persons who do not understand even the signification of the term *handling*, as applied to cattle, sheep and swine. It is a subject pretty difficult for words alone to explain, and to thoroughly learn it, one must go into the cattle yard and pens with a good instructor, and do so from the living subjects themselves. A knowledge of handling is of the first importance to the breeder and grazier, and if ignorant of it, they can never produce animals of quick feeding properties, unless guided by others, or by mere chance.

As well as the term *handling* can be defined on paper, it is this. When we press the fingers upon the fleshy parts of an animal, and the hair, hide, and especially the flesh beneath have a fine, soft, firm, elastic spring, it is called *good handling*;—on the contrary, if they are coarse, thick, hard and rigid to the feeling, with little or no spring under the pressure of the fingers, that is called *bad handling*. Of course there are as many degrees in handling, from very bad to very good, as there are grades of animals. The better an animal handles, the kinder or quicker it feeds; that is, the sooner it will mature—become fully grown for the purpose of breeding, or to fat for the butches; and will do so at a much less consumption of food than a bad handler. By cultivating, therefore, a race of cattle that handles well, there is a saving in two ways; first, we gain time; second, we gain food; as a good-handling steer, for instance, will be fully grown and fat for the butcher, the fall after he is four years old; whereas, it will take the bad-handler two to three years longer to mature and become fat, and at this time he will weigh no more than the four-years old steer; and the quality of his meat will be not as good. The breeder of this last, then, has lost at least two years interest on the amount of money for which the first sold; two years more of risk by accident and disease; two years more time and attention to his animal, and two years additional consumption of food; which altogether makes a difference, probably, at least, of fifty per cent. in favor of good-handling beasts.

So important is handling considered in England, that when the grazier comes to purchase stock of the breeder to feed through the season, to fat for the butcher, he would rather buy his animals *blind-folded*, and *handle* them, than by an inspection of the *eye alone*, without handling. This observation applies more particularly to the *improved* breeds of cattle; the *unimproved*, such as the Scotch, Welsh, and from several counties of England, are judged by the eye alone; still, when not too wild to get his hand upon them, the grazier, in purchasing, will always feel their fleshy parts with his fingers, the better to assist his judgment in a profitable outlay of his capital.

Lectures ought to be publicly delivered on this subject, with the living animals before the auditors, at all our cattle shows; for our breeders and graziers are deplorably ignorant upon the point of good or bad handling.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

NEW METHOD OF GRAFTING APPLE TREES.—Plant the seed in rows at a suitable distance from each other, and the hills say about five feet apart in each row. But one tree should be suffered to grow in a place. Now when the young tree is sufficiently grown, in the spring of the second or third year, any quality of fruit may be grafted into it in the following manner: First, bend the tree over and obtain for it a firm resting place, either on a block or a board resting on the knee, (after it has been divested of its branches) and with a stout sharp-pointed knife, pierce holes directly through the centre of the tree, about five inches apart, into which the scions are to be introduced—leaving about two or three buds. A trench is then to be dug, in a direct line between the trees, about four inches deep, and the whole tree bent down and buried, leaving the tops of the scions above ground. In this new condition, the scions become uniformly thrifty young trees, supported and nourished from the buried tree, from which issue, in due time, roots from its entire length. The second year from this operation, the whole parent tree may be dug up, the new growth sawn apart, and transplanted. It will thus be seen that if the tree is five feet in height, ten or twelve young trees, of whatever quality is chosen, may be obtained in this way, whereas by the ordinary method of grafting, there could be but one, provided the graft lived. The young scion will bear fruit, thus transplanted, in the same time it would had it been grafted into a tree fifteen years old.

I know not whether this process is new among your agricultural community at the North; but I have repeat-

edly witnessed it in Georgia and Alabama, and I have been informed by some of the best horticulturists in those States, that it is always successful.

Yours, respectfully,
Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.

HENRY LEE.

FATAL EFFECTS OF CASTOR OIL ON A HORSE.—A case has recently occurred in England, in which the death of a horse was evidently produced by the effects of a quart of castor oil given as a purgative. It operated powerfully; but the animal soon died. On examination, a large intussusception of the jejunum was discovered, and the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines exhibited marks of severe inflammation."

I lately met with the above in an old number of a medical journal, which brought to mind two cases that fell under my observation at Lexington, in Kentucky, in which the death of two valuable horses was supposed to have resulted from the same article, administered to them in about the same dose as a purgative. Symptoms of violent intestinal irritation ensued, and after a few days the animals died apparently exhausted by the powerful purging. I should give castor oil to a horse with great reluctance, and never if I could procure any other purgative. It is a pity that so little attention is bestowed upon the disorders of this invaluable animal by men of sense and intelligence, and that they are so generally turned over, when they fall sick, to the tender mercies of the ignorant but most conceited horse leech.

L. P. Y.
Rutherford Co., Sept. 1842. Ten. State Agricul.

Method of causing Cabbages to head during the Winter.—In the fall of the year when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads. They may have grown well, and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid, compact cabbage.

William Vance, Esq., of Readfield, has practiced for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then digs a trench eighteen inches or more, deep, and of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them to keep them together, and then puts them in this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straw or leaves and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or couple of boards, nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench and you will find that the cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has not got in, will be solid and hard.—Mr. Vance has had the goodness to send us a few heads which he has formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan, we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter, but save much of the crop which is not considered worth much.—*Mc. Far.*

Choosing Bees.—Place your ear close to the hive, and give it a tap: if the inmates give a short and sudden buzz, all is right; but if it be a languid hum, or rather a purring sound, the hive must be rejected, for the bees are weak.—*Wrighton.*

Sleep of Plants.—The common Chickweed, with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of what is called the sleep of plants, for every night the leaves approach in pairs, so as to include within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the next under pair at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaf-stalks than the others, so that they close the terminating pair, and protect the end of the branch.

To Salt Butter.—Beat well up together in a marble mortar, half a pound of common salt with four ounces of powdered loaf-sugar; to every pound of newly made butter, the refuse being well drawn off by beating, put 1oz. of the mixed powder; incorporate it well, and put the butter into pots for keeping. In about a month, not before, it will be fit to use, and it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly salted.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Snow.—We had on Wednesday last a very heavy fall of snow for this region. It continued all day, and there were, on an average, fully five inches of snow on the ground at night-fall. The weather continued very cold for several days, but on Sunday it moderated, and there has been a gradual thaw since, which has very generally carried off the snow.

GREAT YIELDS OF CORN.—*Kentucky against Maryland.*—We have already recorded the large yield of Corn in the cases of Farmers Slingluff and Shriver, in Carroll county, Md. It is to be said in their favor that these crops were upon a large scale of 15 acres or more, a different thing from a single pet acre nursed and fattened up for a premium.

It is stated in the Princeton (Ky.) Examiner of the 5th ult. on the authority of the Secretary of the Caldwell county Agricultural Society, that the premium offered for the best five acres of corn was awarded to Col. Thos. G. Watkins—the five acres cultivated on his farm having averaged 82 and 2-5th bushels to the acre; being nearly 16½ barrels—or about 84 barrels on five acres—let any farmer calculate the difference of labour between cultivating five to get 84 barrels, and twenty-eight acres to get the same quantity at three barrels to the acre!

MR. LATROBE'S ADDRESS.—One of the most distinguished citizens and enterprising farmers of our State, resident on the Eastern Shore, in a letter on business to us, adds the following:

"I have fallen in with a *bonne bouche*, and greedily devoured it, in the address of Mr. Latrobe to the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, published in your last Farmer; it is a most eloquent expression of unquestioned Truth throughout—but most especially is it to be lauded for the lively spirit in which he denounces the desecrated doctrine of repudiation—which, marvellously indeed, some few, of *honest repute*, have boldly advocated *subdico*: at least, I would think *common shame* would invoke the rose to conceal the base purpose.

"I always believed the extravagant notions of internal improvement would ruin the State in its finances, and empty the purse of its devoted citizens—but I never conjectured that the *moral character* would suffer in the great catastrophe."

Probability of a duty on Western Wheat in Canada.—The editor of the British American Cultivator, is of opinion, that a *small duty* will be imposed by the *present* Canadian parliament on wheat imported into that country from the United States. He has assurance however, that the subject of *protection* to Canadian Agriculture, will be taken into immediate and full consideration immediately after the commencement of the next session of the Canadian legislature. With these prospects ahead, our western wheat growers should improve the time, which may intervene between now and the next meeting of that body, to dispose of their surplus grain, so as to anticipate the imposition of the contemplated heavy duties.

The Rust in Wheat in Canada.—A friend of the British American Cultivator, published in Toronto, Upper Canada, has lately returned from a tour in Canada West, and reports that the crop of *fall sown Wheat* had suffered generally from the rust or mildew during the last season. He computes, from personal observation and the reports of others, that the crop was from this cause diminished at least one-third both in quantity and quality. He mentioned one farmer who had sown a part of his crop of wheat as early as *August*, which part was entirely free from rust, while another part sown in *September*, on the same quality of land, was much rusted. This fact, so far as a single one can go to establish a rule, would seem to indicate the propriety of early sowing.

PRICE OF PRODUCT IN ILLINOIS.

We take the following extract from a letter to the editors of the *Washington Globe*, which was published in that paper a few days since. The picture which it draws of agricultural distress in Illinois is truly appalling, and should serve to reconcile the people of the old states to their condition, however hard and adverse that may now be; for of a truth, if they will study their own interests, and consult the comforts and conveniences of themselves and families, they will find that the day for bettering their conditions, by removal to the west, is, for the present, at an end. And surely if they will reflect upon the facts developed in the extract below, they will agree with us, that the inducements to emigrate westward, are not such as to justify a man in breaking asunder the associations of friends, relatives and home, to seek new ones in a region where the products of an acre of ground, devoted to the most profitable culture, will bring at home but *four* dollars, and but six and two-fifths dollars after all the expense and trouble of wagoning it 140 miles. Well may the writer exclaim when making known these facts to the editors of the *Globe*,—"you have no idea of the poverty of the farmers of Illinois!" for no one, who was not familiar with the true state of things in that region, could have anticipated any thing like the sad reality which the writer has disclosed. Let us look at this picture as it stands before our eyes, and endeavor to make something like a computation of the profit enuring to the grower of the wheat.

In the calculation of relative profit or loss, which we are about to make, we can only promise the desire to arrive at the truth, because, in the absence of positive data with regard to the expense of culture, harvesting, threshing, cleaning and conveying to market, we have to assume the cost of each particular item, and it is, therefore, impossible to arrive at any thing more than an *approximation* to these several expenses. In assuming them, however, we shall endeavor to be considerably under what they would be with us. We will presume, in the first place, that an acre of land after being cleaned and improved, is, together with its first cost, worth \$10; that the ploughing it cost \$1—this is one hundred per cent less than we have paid for the same service, having repeatedly paid \$2—seed wheat, say 1½ bushels at 40 cents, 60 cents; seeding, ploughing in and harrowing, \$1; harrowing, \$1, threshing and cleaning 16 bushels, the product of the Illinois acre, at 10 cents per bushel, \$1.60 cts; proportional part of the expense of transporting 20 bushels to market, requiring one man, two horses and a wagon 2 weeks, which at \$16 per month would be \$6.40 cents. These charges we are sure are low. Against them we have 16 bushels of wheat, and probably 1 ton of straw. The price of the wheat we will set down at what it sold for in Chicago, as per the statement below, and allow \$6 for the ton of straw, a price much greater we should think than can be obtained for it where grown, if we are to judge of its value by that of the grain. Now with these data, thus fairly elaborated, let us see how fares this Illinois wheat grower.

1 Acre of Wheat in account with the Illinois grower.

Dr.	
Interest on \$10, supposed value of land, 1 year at 6 per cent.	60
Expense of ploughing,	1 00
" of 1½ bushels of seed,	60
" of seeding, ploughing and harrowing,	1 00
" harvesting,	1 00
" threshing and cleaning 16 bushels at 10 cts. per bush.	1 60
" of transportation 140 miles to market, requiring 1 man, 2 horses and a wagon 2 weeks, say at \$16 per month,	6 40
Balance as per contra,	20
	\$12 40

Cr.	
By 16 bushels of wheat at 40 cts., being the price it sold for,	6 40
" 1 ton of straw, supposed worth	6 00
	\$12 40

By balance, being the clear profit of the Illinois wheat grower on 1 acre of wheat, 20

With such an exhibit before him, we think the man who may have been born in the old states, *who can live at all* where he is, should pause before he breaks up those ties to which we have before alluded, to go in search of the land of milk and honey, which may, after all, prove as delusive to him as it has proved to thousands of others, who have gone before him, buoyant of hopes, and realized for their golden anticipations of riches, a bountiful crop of disappointment. How much better would it be for us all, to become reconciled with our altered circumstances, return thanks to God that things are not worse, resolutely resolve to stem the adverse current until it shall have spent its anger, and by a strict observance of economy, arm ourselves to meet the exigency of the times—we say how much better would it be for us to act thus, than to turn our backs upon the haunts and associations of our youth—to quit the comforts and enjoyments of present homes, to find discomfort, privations, vexations and disappointment in a distant and far-off land.

This is the paragraph upon which we have been commenting, and we ask you to read it attentively.

"RIDGE-FARM, Vermillion Co. Illinois,
November 14, 1842.

Messrs. Blair and Rives: Enclosed I send you a two-dollar Indiana bill, for which I want the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the ensuing session of Congress. I received your prospectus, and have shown it to my neighbors, but they have all made the excuse of hard times; several have said, "I would like to have the papers, but I have not the money." I live in the country, and my neighbors are all—yes, all—farmers; and you have no idea of the poverty of the farmers of Illinois. Allow me to tell you what labor it will cost me to pay you for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. Our most profitable business is raising wheat, which we carry in wagons one hundred and forty miles to Chicago, and there sell it for forty cents per bushel. A good two-horse team will draw twenty bushels and feed for the journey, and thus we go to market; camp out, and cook our own food. A load will bring eight dollars; we make a trip in two weeks. "Truly you have a hard row to hoe," you will say; "why don't you sell your wheat nearer home?" Allow me to tell you, that you could not easily a bushel of wheat in Vermillion county for twenty-five cents; so that, to raise two dollars, it would require eight bushels of wheat—the product of half an acre, and a week's labor; or, to raise that sum from pork, you must sell two hundred pounds.

"[A treatise on the theory and practice of Landscape Gardening, adapted to North America, with a view to the improvement of country residences," &c. by A. J. Downing, of Newburg, New York.]

We have read the above work with attention, and take pleasure in recommending it to country gentlemen of means and taste, as a book in which there are displayed great research, and a happy adaptation of architectural rules to locations and conveniences, as well as a profound knowledge in the cultivation, removal and transplantation of hardy trees, as decorative accompaniments to the house and grounds, as well as the formation of pieces of artificial water, flower gardens, &c.—all of which is illustrated with engravings.

Among the many beautiful residences given in the work, is an engraving of the Cottage summer residence of *Nathan Dunn*, Esq. of Philadelphia, at *Mount Holly, New Jersey*. Mr. Downing in describing it says with truth, that it is one of the most unique specimens of domestic architecture in the country. Its broad and highly elegant *veranda* is one of its striking features. This is covered from the eaves one-third of its depth downward, by a screen of foliated apertures filled with covered glass, giving a rich

glow to the deep shade of the cool promenade beneath. The roof is ornamented by the graceful pendants of the eaves, and its bold projection insures the wall from dampness, while it gives a shaded appearance in summer.

This extensive cottage was designed by Mr. Notman of Philadelphia. The facade measures 140 feet, and the domestic offices, occupy 80 feet more on the right. The style of the building is mixed: the arcaded veranda has an oriental air, while the main body of the cottage is in the English manner. The aim in designing it being to produce something adapted to the American climate, in fitness of expression and purpose; rather than to follow any one style.

From the veranda, in front, you enter the hall, an *ellipse* of about 8 by 11 feet, with two niches on each side, containing large, splendid flower vases: the ceiling is a pannelled dome. From this a door opens to the saloon, which is about 36 by 10 feet, divided in length by *scagliola* columns in *antæ*, and surmounted by an enriched pannelled ceiling with hatched gilding. On the right and left of the saloon are the drawing and dining rooms, each 26 by 18 feet. The drawing room opens into the library, 34 by 18 feet, and 16 feet high to the apex of the arched ceiling. This room is finished and furnished in a rich Gothic style: the ceiling is a *tudor arch*; the rafters or ribs springing from *corbels* and forming pannels in double series, foliated; and the effect, especially in the semi-octagon end, where the intersections of the *tracery* are numerous, is highly elegant. The cottage-orient window in this apartment, is filled with a screen of Gothic-pannel-work, glazed with fine specimens of landscapes painted on glass. From the library we enter, through a small lobby, an octagonal conservatory, with glazed roof 20 feet in diameter. There is another reserve green house, from which this conservatory is kept constantly supplied with beautiful plants in full bloom.

There are doors from the dining room to Mr. Dunn's bed-room and to the back stairs, the latter conducting to a cool parlor on the cellar floor. Besides the bed rooms on this floor, there are three in the second story, over the central portion of the house. An air-furnace supplies heat to all the main body of the edifice.

Who would have any objection to live in such a cottage as this?

EXTRAORDINARY ONIONS.—Mr. James Davis, of Bloomington, Iowa territory, has presented to the editors of the Louisville Journal, a box of Iowa onions, raised from the seed this year, in three months 28 days from the time of sowing, on prairie land, which had been in tillage two years and not manured. On weighing three of them, indiscriminately taken from the box, the result was, 1 lb 4½ oz., 1 lb 8¾ oz., and 1 lb 5¾ oz., and the editor thinks, that the average of the whole box cannot be less than 1 lb 6 oz. for each onion. These are truly mammoth onions, and tell well for the fertility of the prairie lands of Iowa, and would, with thousands of other concurring facts, go far to show, how indispensable an ingredient in the composition of a fertile soil is decomposed vegetable matter, as all the prairies of the west have been accumulating a supply of it for ages, and are invariably found rich in this element, one so essential to vegetable growth. Should not the fact, that wherever we find a soil filled with vegetable remains, we find a productive one, or one capable of being made so, convince us all, of the necessity of providing a due proportion of that kind of manure for our lands? We think it should, and hence it is, that we have ever been the strenuous advocates of raising green crops to be ploughed in. Lime is good—it neutralises the acids of the soil, disintegrates the tenacious parts of clays, renders them friable and easy to work, serves to convert inert substances into active ones, renders such soils open to atmospheric influences; makes sandy land more consistent, and consequently more competent to retain

manure, and benefit by absorption from the air. Plaster acts as an absorbent of ammonia, fixes it in the soil and retains it there, prevents the escape of enriching gases from the earth, and consequently promotes both directly and indirectly the growth of plants—ashes and charcoal have their virtues, and operate pretty similarly to the first described minerals; but great, efficacious, and lasting, as are the effects and meliorating powers of each and all, every soil requires in addition, to be supplied with vegetable and animal substances before they can be said to be possessed of all the essential elements of fertility.

PRICES IN THE WEST.—The Alton Telegraph of a late date says that wheat has advanced a shade; that the price may be safely quoted at from 35 to 37 cents per bushel; but none but prime lots command the latter price. In Platte county, Missouri, wheat was selling for 25 cents a bushel, as also for the latter price in Vermillion county, Illinois.

Heavy Wheat.—Wm. Hannam, of North Deighton, England, recently exhibited at an Agricultural Fair, a sample of yellow chaff wheat, grown upon Turnip fallow, which was sown on the 22d of March and reaped on the 23d of August, 1842, weighing 65 pounds to the bushel.

Monument to the Earl of Leicester.—We are pleased to learn, that upwards of £4,000 have been subscribed towards a fund to erect a monument to the memory of the late Earl of Leicester, more familiarly known in this country by the name of Mr. Coke of Holkam. We have before expressed our opinion of this most excellent old English gentleman, and we will merely now add, that if ever a man earned a monument by his good deeds, that man was the late Earl of Leicester, whose whole life was one continual series of acts having for their objects the happiness of his fellow men and the good of his country.

LARGE CROPS OF CORN AND SUGAR BEET—BEET CULTURE, &c.

We are indebted to the politeness of John S. Skinner, Esquire, for the following valuable communications; the first is from himself, and written with all that raciness of style so peculiar to him—the second is from Isaac Slingluff, Esquire, detailing the particulars with regard to the product and mode of culture of a large yield of corn grown by him the past season—and the third is from Samuel Ecker, Esquire, concerning a large product of sugar beets raised by him. For his attention in procuring for publication the communications of Messrs Slingluff and Ecker, as well as for his own well timed and discriminating remarks, the agricultural public as well as ourself owe Mr. Skinner the homage of our thanks, and in behalf of that public as well as ourself we tender them, and we pray leave to assure him, that the degree of pleasure we feel in discharging this duty, is greatly enhanced by the recollection of the manifold services which he, as the pioneer in the improvement of American Husbandry, has conferred upon his country.

There is one paragraph in Mr. Skinner's communication to which we would call his attention, with the view of eliciting further information. It is this:

"I did, I think, hear him complain of their diuretic effect, to such a degree, as to create an apprehension that his cows would speedily run into dissolution."

Mr. Skinner, in the above extract from his communication, is speaking of the effects produced upon the cows of a friend of his, from being fed upon beets, and as it is contrary to our own experience as well as that of thousands of others, we feel anxious to know what particular variety of the beet was fed, and whether his friend gave them cooked or raw. Our friend Beltzhoover, has fed with the Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurtzel for years without our having heard him ascribe any other than the best effects to them. His method of using them has been

to steam them with long feed of some kind. We fed ours raw, but always mixed them with cut straw, hay, or fodder, and never without experiencing the best results, both in the quantity and quality of our milk and butter. The Mangel Wurtzel beet has been used in Europe for more than a century both in the dairy and for fattening beef, and is there found to be eminently conducive to the promotion of both objects. If their tendency was an excitement of the urinary organs to an unhealthful degree, we are very certain both objects would have been defeated by their use, and as certain are we, that the close calculating dairymen and graziers of Germany and England would long since have rejected them had they not found it to their profit to continue them. The diuretic effect of turnips is universally acknowledged, and yet the English feed freely with them, and turn off beever, stall fattened, from the use of turnips and hay, or turnips and straw alone; so that, after all, we are led to think that the fears of Mr. S's friend were more imaginary than real, and that, had he continued the feeding of the beets longer, he would have found that the alarming effects he discovered was more to be ascribed to the temporary consequence of the sudden transition from dry to succulent food, than to any specific property possessed by the beets of a deleterious nature.

GREAT CROPS OF CORN AND SUGAR BEET.

MR. SANDS—

Sir—I have much pleasure in communicating, for the benefit of your readers, the accompanying letters from Messrs. Slingluff and Ecker, on the cultivation of Indian Corn and the White Beet.

When I see in a paper well authenticated accounts of extraordinary results of agricultural industry, the first impulse with me is a desire to know the process embracing all the facts. This desire is sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Slingluff's and Mr. Shriver's crops of corn, so strong, that if I can snatch or steal a moment's leisure from Uncle Sam, who, by the bye, has got to be a very sharp vigilant overseer, I take my pen and try to "worm it out of the fellow"—I know you've no genius for music, but you've heard the song of "Johnny Gladden" Well! permit me to say, that in seeking all the particulars in such cases, I am not prompted by selfish considerations—My object is, you may call it passion or habit, or both; but my motive in such cases is, that every farmer should be made acquainted with the how, and by what means, any brother tiller of the soil accomplishes results the most profitable in proportion to his means and their capital employed—Let other trades and crafts have their secrets and mysteries, and "hide their lights under a bushel;" but the genius of Agriculture is to open the heart as well as the soul, and to spread every thing open to the light of heaven, and to the knowledge of his fellow-men. With so many agricultural journals ready to propagate all sorts of discoveries, no improved practice or implement, should long remain peculiar, either to persons or places. When I saw the quantity of corn made by Mr. Shriver and Mr. Slingluff, in good old Maryland, I reflected that by whatever kinds of manure and of implements and systems of culture, they could get upwards of 80 bushels of corn from an acre, others could do the same with soil originally equally good, and with equal industry and attention—Mark that! So it took me not ten minutes to write to these gentlemen, asking details. Both answered promptly, as gentlemen farmers, animated by the true spirit will always do, even tho' as in this case, the inquirer has not upon them, even the claim of a personal acquaintance. Mr. Shriver's communication had already been sent so you, and I only wish he had plainly described what sort of a "fork" that was, and how it was appended to his shovel plough? Would not the substratum plough, so highly commended, on experience, by Judge Carmichael, go deeper and answer a better purpose in an early stage of the growth of the corn?

As to Mr. Ecker's crop of Beets—see what an immense weight of food was produced from one acre! but while I have pen in hand, let it commit to your journal the reflection which passed in my mind on reading this account.

If you will turn back to your pages some two or three years, how many of them will you find given up to lectures and exhortations upon root culture! and especially the culture of the beet! every one was talking about

beets—beets!—beets!—without the beet, and especially the genuine white beet, for we got to be very critical in the matter, you could neither put fat on the bullock, nor milk in the cow; nor sugar in your tea—The stable and the stercorary were emptied on the beet lots—all were contending who should make the most beets on an acre. The corn grower, and the tobacco planter—every one directed his inquiries and his energies to the culture of beets!

As Pharaoh's chief Butler said unto Joseph, who as you know, was great at interpreting dreams, and withal an uncommonly modest diffident man—"In my dream behold a vine was before me"—so at the time not long past to which I refer, many a farmer might have said, "In my dream behold a beet was before me"—Now, what strikes me as remarkable is, that we already hear little more about beets! It is obvious that this beet enthusiasm has greatly abated if not burnt out, and its culture has been collapsed into very narrow limits as before, yet a dead silence prevails as to the reasons and the results of experience which have led to the change—From this may it not be inferred, that agriculturists are much more prone to tell of their successes than of their disappointments? whereas it would often be much more serviceable to proclaim failures or errors than successes or discoveries. When travelling in a strange country, I honour the man's kindness and good sense who points out, not the plain and straight forward road, but the sagacity of him who guards me against the forks of it, that would lead me wide of my point of destination. Is it that the root culture, on a scale beyond the demands of the table and at a given distance from market, was found not to pay for manure and labor, as well as corn or tobacco or wheat or hay? or how is it that the seedsmen can now import more seed than are called for? No farmer could you meet, or would you greet, on road or street, who made not beet, in length two feet, on farm so neat, or country seat.

True, I do remember hearing one gentleman, rather perhaps an amateur Farmer, but without any perhaps an eminent Attorney, and as generous to his soil as to his friends where he takes a liking—pouring out his treasures for both—I did I think hear him complain of their diuretic effect, to such a degree, as to create an apprehension that his cows would speedily run into a state of complete dissolution; but altho' I know that he is in all things to be relied upon, as he did not authorise me to communicate the fact for publication on his experience, you are not to understand me as doing so—whatever my confidence in the accuracy of his observation. I wish by the bye he would make known or invite me to look at, a hydraulic power of another kind, by which from a small neighboring stream, as I understand, water is elevated at a moderate cost, to house and kitchen; and there made, in ample measure, subservient to domestic culinary and horticultural uses. I cannot imagine any thing that would now be more useful, than the introduction of these contrivances through the country, where, as in many places it might be done, yielding a perennial flow of water, at less expense than you can dig a well and fix a pump—which after all, demands labour whenever used, and is liable to get out of order, to the great annoyance of the cook, and the mistress—and the master too; unless he happens to be an animal exempt from the power of magnetism or sympathy.

Well, Mr. Editor, I only meant to explain how it happened, that the accompanying letters will reach you thro' me—and to remark upon the (I was going to say unworthy) habit of farmers in laying dark as to all their unprofitable experience and experiments—and doubtless your readers would have been better satisfied if I had done that, in fewer words—Well! I much doubt if with any one of them, time is more precious, tho' it be much more valuable and useful than it is with,

Your obt. servt.

I. S. S.

MR. SLINGLUFF'S CROP OF 86½ BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE ACRE.

Near New Windsor, Md., Nov. 22, 1842.

Mr. Skinner—Sir:—In compliance with a request contained in yours of 14th inst. I will proceed to give you a sketch of the quality of the soil, and the mode of culture adopted by me, by which I produced seventeen and a half barrels (87½ bushels) of corn to the acre.

The soil is deep limestone intermixed with blue slate rather inclining to be heavy, (owing probably to a superabundance of alumine.) It laid about two years in clover

and blue grass, and had become rather a stiff sod; had been frequently manured for previous crops but never limed—it was ploughed in October about eight inches deep, and laid till the first of April, when it was well harrowed both ways—then regularly spread over with manure partially rotten, at the rate of nine loads (of about one ton each) to the acre—which was composed of stable manure, corn-stalks and straw thrown together in the barn-yard, where it is confined by embankments of clay, and the cattle were kept on it in the day time during the winter season. The ground was then stirred about three inches deep, (1) and harrowed over twice again as before—then laid off at the distance of three and a half feet east and west; commenced planting on the 8th of May, immediately after the plough about four inches deep, four grains to the hill, put in dry, and nothing in the hill with it; covered it with the hoe—running the rows north and south, the same distance apart as above—when the corn had come up, put on one handful of plaster to every four hills, then run the harrow over it the same way it was planted (2)—about ten days after, commenced with the cultivator east and west, being careful to go as close to the corn on each side of the row as possible—about a week after went through the other way, observing the same care to go close to the corn, which by this time was about six inches high.

About the 20th June commenced ploughing with a large shovel plough, as deep as the first ploughing; (3) close to the corn—then through the middle twice with a long pointed double shovel plough, from twelve to fourteen inches deep, which left the ground perfectly loose and tolerably level—no hoe was used—nothing more was done except to pull away the suckers carefully, so as not to injure the stalks from which they spring. The corn was the common large grained white.

Very respectfully, yours,

ISAAC SLINGLUFF.

- (1) With what implement—harrow or plough?
- (2) Does he mean that the harrow was run literally over the corn?
- (3) Does he mean as deep as the "first ploughing" when it was "ploughed in October about 8 inches deep?" will any shovel plough go 8 inches?

MR. ECKER'S CROP OF SUGAR BEET.

New Windsor, Nov. 22, 1842.

Mr. Skinner—Sir:—My friend Mr. Slingluff, had the kindness to hand me a letter a few days ago, from you, requesting him to give a statement of particulars in relation to an extraordinary crop of corn which he raised this season. I stated to him that I had just gathered what I considered a remarkably fine crop of sugar beets; he immediately requested me to send you a statement of the crop—which request I now take the liberty of complying with.—My experience in raising the beet has not been very extensive—am under the impression however, that a flat piece of ground too wet for corn will answer; it should be limed the year previous, and in the fall have a coat of manure spread over it—and through the course of the winter a quantity of ashes should be put on—the quantity of manure and ashes, should be in proportion to the quality of the soil.

A piece of ground that had potatoes in the year preceding, is probably the surest that can be selected, if it is wet enough, and treated as above—such was my patch, twenty feet square; it was put in good order during the month of May, and on the first of June, (rather late) drilled the seed in rows about two feet apart—they came up very thick; pulled out the smallest from time to time, till they had room to grow; planted those pulled out in other ground—kept the grass down, and the ground loose till about the first of August—did no more to them, till they were pulled and gathered—had 850 lbs. on the above patch, equal to 41 tons to the acre, many of them weighing from ten to twelve pounds—they are of the white sugar beet species; the seed was obtained from Mr. Sinclair of your city.

The quality and excellency of those beets, for culinary purposes as well as for feeding cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry is too well known to the readers of your excellent journal,* to need any further recommendation from me.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAML. ECKER.

*The American Farmer is Mr. Sands' "Journal," and is not now edited by Mr. Skinner. I. S. S.

SOWN CORN.—In 1839 and '40, I sowed corn in drills for green fodder. The last and the present year, sowed southern, white corn broadcast, followed by the harrow

and roller. August 6th, with a careful hand cut and weighed the corn on one square yard. The product gave at the rate of 52 tons and a fraction to the acre. August 19th, for the purpose of testing the correctness of the estimate made on the 6th, and also of satisfying myself what might be expected from ground in proper condition to plant for the grain—with a careful and judicious person to assist, we measured and weighed with much care, and found the production was at the rate of 65 tons and a fraction to the acre. August 22d, cut and weighed 229 lbs. September 24th, the same weighed 71 lbs.; loss 158 lbs. or 69 per cent. giving, say, 20 tons of dry fodder to the acre—which, if well cured, is considered by some equal to 10 tons upland hay.

From one half acre I cut the second crop, which was estimated of sufficient value to defray expense of seed and labor for the same.

Three bushels of seed, allowing some for the crows, is sufficient.

It may be said that the quantity of ground measured, was too small to make a correct estimate. I called the attention of my assistant to this point, who was satisfied that it gave a fair result, and one within the reach of any farmer.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE DENNY.

Westboro', October 6th, 1842.

New England Farmer.

WIRE WORMS.—A friend has given us an account of an experiment made the past summer to prevent the depredations of the wire worms. A farmer had the previous year applied to a part of his corn, manure from the hog pen in which there was an abundance of cobs, and where this manure was used no injury was done by wire worms, while other parts were much injured by them where other manure was.

Supposing that the protection was owing to the cobs, he made an experiment made the past season by putting two or three cobs into each hill, among the manure which was not from the hog pen, on a part of the piece, and the rest of the piece was manured in the same manner, excepting the cobs.

Where the cobs were the corn succeeded well, and was not injured in the least by worms; while on that part where no cobs were used the wire worms did much damage. On taking up the cobs and examining them it was found that the pith was full of wire worms.

From the result of this experiment, it seems that the worms prefer the pith of the cob to the corn, and that nature has wisely provided for the protection of corn, when the ears fall to the ground, and the corn grows spontaneously, as the worms will find their favorite food in the pith of the cob, which allows the corn to escape their depredations. We should be pleased to hear the result of other experiments on this subject.—Farmer's Journal.

SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the recent U. S. census, the following interesting table has been made out, exhibiting a comparative view of the number of white persons over twenty years of age, in the different States who cannot read or write:

Connecticut,	1	to every 568
Vermont,	1	do 437
N. Hamp.,	1	do 310
Mass.,	1	do 166
Maine,	1	do 108
Michigan,	1	do 97
R. Island,	1	do 67
N. Jersey,	1	do 58
New York,	1	do 56
Penna.,	1	do 50
Ohio,	1	do 43
Louisiana,	1	do 32 1-2
Maryland,	1	do 27
Mississippi,	1	do 20
Delaware,	1	do 18
Indiana,	1	do 18
S. Carolina,	1	do 17
Illinois,	1	do 17
Missouri,	1	do 16
Alabama,	1	do 15
Kentucky,	1	do 13 1-2
Georgia,	1	do 13
Virginia,	1	do 12 1-2
Arkansas,	1	do 11 1-2
Tennessee,	1	do 11
N. Carolina,	1	do 7

Pickled Eggs.—An industrious farmer's wife, residing at Shipton, near Andover, among a variety of other pickles which she annually introduces into her store-room, preserves pickled eggs. The process she uses in curing them is very simple. When she has a large stock of eggs, on hand, she boils some six or seven dozens till they become hard. She then divests them of the shell, and puts them into large jars, pouring upon them scalding vinegar, saturated with ginger, whole pepper allspice. This pickle is an aid to cold meat, and is, in the winter months, regarded as a perfect farm-house luxury.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—There has been nearly 2000 head of Live Hogs in the market from the West during the week, all of which were readily taken at a slight decline on last week's prices. Upwards of 1000 head have been taken by the packers at \$3.624 per 100 lbs. and the balance by the butchers at about the same rate.

Killed Pork.—The supplies that reach the market by wagons are not yet heavy, and prices rule as last week. Sales were made from stores yesterday of some prime lots, suitable for family use, at \$3.75, and of inferior at \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—Sales of 50 bales Upland at 74a84 cts.

Tobacco.—The market continues dull, and shippers buy only in small parcels. A pretty fair business for the season has nevertheless been done, the sales of Maryland being between 300 and 400 hds. and of Ohio about 100 hds. The transactions in Maryland show no change in prices, and our quotations are continued: Inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50a3.50; middling to good \$4a6; good \$6.50a8; and fine \$8a12. The principal inquiry is for good red tobacco, ranging in price from \$5a7. The demand for Ground Leaf has fallen off somewhat owing to the receipts being of inferior and common qualities, which sell at \$4a5, and good at \$5.50a6.50. Very superior would bring \$7. The stock of Ohio in first hands is only about 800 hds. The sales of the week have been at former prices, viz. Common to middling \$3.50a4.50; good \$5a6; fine red and wrapper \$6.50a10; fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrappers \$11a13. We note sales of 30 or 40 hds. Kentucky, common quality, at \$3a5.75. The inspections of the week are 239 hds. Maryland; 41 hds. Ohio; 27 hds. Kentucky; and 3 hds. Virginia—total 210 hds.

Cattle.—The offerings of Beef Cattle at the Scales this morning amounted to upwards of 500 head, the largest portion of which were taken by butchers and speculators at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. as in quality, which is equal to \$3.50 a \$5 nett. The sales to-day show some advance on the better qualities.

Flour.—The advance noted last week in Howard street Flour has not been maintained, and sales of good mixed standard brands have been made from store to-day at \$4.25, which is the rate at which some holders now offer to sell. The receipt price is still unsettled. Holders of City Mill Flour generally ask \$4.50 but it is probable it could be bought at \$4.374. The market is almost bare of Susquehanna Flour.

Grain.—In consequence of the mildness of the weather, prices of Wheat have declined three or four cents per bushel. Four or five thousand bushels Md. reds were sold to-day at 85 a 92 for good to prime parcels, and inferior at 50 a 75 cts. as in quality. A sale of a load of fair Md. white to-day at 95 cts. No Penna. wheats at market—Sales of Maryland Corn to-day at 42a43 cts. for white, and 44a45 cts. for yellow.—Sales of Oats at 23a24 cts.

Provisions.—In the absence of actual transactions we are unable to do more than repeat former quotations, viz: Old Mess Pork is held at \$8.25a\$8.50; No. 1 at \$7; Prime at \$6.25 a \$6.50; new Baltimore packed Mess Beef at 7.50; No. 1 at \$5.50; Prime at \$4.25; Western assorted Bacon at 54 a 6 cts; Sides and Shoulders at 5 a 54 cents and Hams at 7a9 cents. The last sale of new No. 1 Lard was at 8 cents; Butter goes off slowly at prices within the range of former quotations, viz. Glades No. 1 at 124 a 15 cts.; No. 2 at 9 a 124 cents and No. 3 at 6 a 8 cents.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, \$35a40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75to150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20a35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.
may 28

MURRAY'S CORN & COB GRINDERS.

The following testimonials will speak for themselves as to the value of my Corn and Cob Grinder. At the late Fair at Govanstown it ground at the rate of 18 bushels an hour.

Price of the hand crusher 20 to \$25, large ones for horse power 35 to \$45.

JAMES MURRAY,
York, near Light st. Baltimore.

GUILFORD FARM,
Baltimore County, Feb. 23d, 1842.

Dear Sir: Since your Crusher was bought, Oct. 30th, 1841, it has had a fair trial, and I take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable machine. It will grind 10 bushels per hour with ease, or 12 if I should choose to hurry it.

Yours,
SAML. WILSON,
for Genl. M'Donald.
KENT CO. MD. March 5th, 1842.

Mr. Jas. Murray:

Dear Sir: Since you sold me a Corn and Cob Grinder last January, I have had a fair opportunity of testing its merits. When the corn is dry it will grind 12 bushels per hour the day through; this was done on the farm of Mr. A. W. Ringgold, in the presence of several gentlemen who stood by and saw the corn and meal both measured.

Yours,
G. H. WILSON.
CHESTERTOWN, 26th April, 1842.

Sir: I am pleased to have it in my power to speak of your Crusher in terms of very strong commendation—Since last fall when it was purchased, it has supplied food for my horses, 15 or 16 head, without the slightest derangement, and without the cost of one farthing to refit or repair, except to put an iron rim on the old pestle, the cost of which will be perhaps 12½ cents. In a few hours we fill up a large feed chest, and it is of so much value in my estimation, that I would not be without it for a sum greatly beyond its cost.

Yours,
E. F. CHAMBERS.
Mr. Jas. Murray, Millwright.
PORTSMOUTH, Va. June 6th, 1842

Mr. James Murray.

Dear Sir: As you wish to know what your hand crusher will grind by horse power, I now state to you what I have done since I bought it. With one horse I have ground 10 bushels in one hour and a quarter, and my small black boy can grind 6 bushels per hour all day through. In my opinion it is an excellent machine.

Yours,
WM. FORBES.
BALTIMORE COUNTY, Oct. 31st, 1842.

Mr. James Murray.

Dear Sir: After a full examination and trial of the small Corn and Cob Crusher I bought from you, it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to the farmers generally, as such a machine has long been wanted—and I think the wishes of the farmers are fully met in your valuable improvement. My overseer says that it ground a half bushel of dry corn in two minutes with one mule.

Yours,
RICHARD FRISBY.
The three first named machines, cost each \$40, the others \$25 each.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say,

that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.
sep 1 if

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subcastle, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth, Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.
Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six toothed and two are two toothed, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Ellman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrove.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,
THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,
Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randall's town, near the Liberty Road.
Sep. 23.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO.
South east corner of Ennor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Property of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

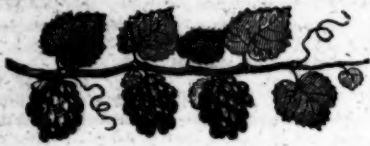
Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
ja 26 if

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.
N.B. Wood received in payment at market prices.
ap. 23 3m

E. J. COOPER.



ISABELLA GRAPE VINES,

Of proper age for forming vineyards, propagated from and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over ten years has conferred on the vineyards at Croton Point, near Sing Sing, N. Y. are now offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success, [provided their locality is not too far North.] All communications, post paid, addressed to R. T. Underhill, M. D., No. 400 Broadway, New York, will receive attention. He feels quite confident that he has so far ameliorated the character and habits of the grapevines in his vineyards and nurseries, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., that they will generally ripen well and produce good fruit when planted in most of the Northern, all the Western, Middle and Southern States.

dec. 7

4153

BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,

Manufacturers of *Bentley's Consolidated Steam Boilers*, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leather, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, et. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation. Agents, J. P. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

de. 7

IMPORTED DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

He was selected in England by Col. J. H. Powell as an animal of the best blood to be procured, is owned by a Company in a neighboring State, and is only parted with on account of making a cross with his get; he is 5 years old. and will be sold a bargain.

Also some very fine Durhams of all ages, at a rate to suit the times. Apply to no 30 SANDS.

SAXONY EWES.

A flock of 50 or 60 Saxony Ewes, of the very finest quality, bred by one of the most eminent breeders in Maryland, (and whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of his stock being the best,) is offered for sale, in lots or to suit purchasers, at \$4 per head. Apply to Nov. 23. SAMUEL SANDS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841



NEWFOUNDLAND PUP FOR SALE.

He is about 6 months old, a fine handsome fellow, of a large sized family, black, and will be sold for \$10. Also several of a cross of the Newfoundland on the bull terrier.

Apply at this office.

nov 23

31

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK.

DEVON—Two Devon Cows, 4 years old next spring, and two Heifers, 3 yrs. old next spring (one of the latter with a heifer calf at her side,) each \$50—one Cow, 4 yrs. old next spring, obtained a premium at the late fair, \$70. S. SANDS.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMINT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the above improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or level' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three do	28.00
do	do	do	Four do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS,

&c. &c.

Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials.

The subscribers offer for Sale, Goldborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with blower attached.—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved.—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements;—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day. Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

IN STORE,

Horse Powers, 2 sizes
Thrashing Machines, do
Vegetable Cutters
Fanning Mills, 2 sizes
Churns, 3 sizes
Lime Spreaders
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers
Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment
TREES and PLANTS
CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees, &c.
R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO.
no 30 Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber offers his services to the Agriculturists of the State, for the purpose of examining and analyzing their soils, advising the different kinds of manure, compost, and quantity and condition of lime to be used, the forming of compost of the material found on the land, with such other information as may present itself after the examination.

The charges will be in proportion to the time required for travelling and examination.

The different kinds of salts required in forming the different kinds of manure, with direction for its use, can be furnished, so as to enable the agriculturist to supply himself with the quantity of manure he may require in a few days, and at half the cost in making it in the stable yard.

The subscriber intends delivering a course of Lectures, as connected with Agriculture and the Arts. The instruction will be given first by Lectures, after which questions will be asked and experiments will be made by each individual, so that the subject can be understood either by hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling or feeling, which will bring the science within the reach of every individual.

The Lectures will commence on Monday, the 5th of December, at No. 53, Sharp street, near Pratt st. All letters post paid addressed to the subscriber, corner of Pratt and Sharp sts. will meet with attention. Individuals can receive private instruction. Terms for instruction will be from Three to Ten Dollars.

Nov. 23.

WM. BAER.

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10.—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11.—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cutter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 125 Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me.

J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any or other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

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WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

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